

REVISION OF THE GENUS PLEUROPOMPHA
LECONTE (COLEOP., MELOIDÆ)¹

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Genus *Pleuropompha* LeConte

LeConte, J. L., 1862, *Smiths. Misc. Coll.* 3:273. Wellman, C., 1910, *Ent. News* 21: 2, 215, 221,² 1910, *Can. Ent.* 42:394. Van Dyke, E. C., 1928, *Univ. Calif. Publ. Ent.* 4:400, 404. Genotype: *Lytta costata* Lec., 1854, monobasic.

The genus *Pleuropompha* belongs to the tribe Lyttini auct. and should be placed near *Epicauta* Dej. because of the patch of silky pubescence on the inner face of the anterior femora. From *Epicauta* it differs in having costæ on the elytra. The other costate genus of the tribe, *Pleuropasta* Wellm., does not have the femoral patch and is glabrous. Elongate third to fifth antennal joints of the male distinguish it from all of the genera of the tribe.

Head subquadrate, densely pubescent except for an impressed median line. Thorax campanuliform, also with an impressed median line. Antennal joints three to five in the male more or less elongate, smooth. All tibiæ with two spurs, in both sexes. First joint of anterior tarsi of male slightly elongated but tarsi not otherwise modified.

Two very distinct species are included, both from North America. These may be found to inhabit also the northern states of Mexico.

Key to Species of Pleuropompha

- A. Each elytron with four strong costæ, raised suture and margin set off by denuded margins. Pubescence white.
..... *costata* (Lec.)

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² "*Pleuropomph*," probably a *lapsus calami*.

AA. Each elytron with three strong costæ, raised suture and margin not set off by denuded margins. Pubescence pale olive-cinereous. *tricostata* sp. nov.

***Pleuropompha costata* (LeConte)**

Lytta costata LeConte, 1854, *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* 7:84;
1858, *Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.* (2) 4: 23, (♂).

Pleuropompha costata, LeConte, 1862, *Smiths. Misc. Coll.*
3:273.

Black (or dark brown), densely clothed above with flattened white hairs and below with ordinary white pubescence. Elytra with four strong costæ, two arising from the base and two from the humerus, the latter two not reaching the base. All the costæ united posteriorly. These costæ and the raised suture and margin densely pubescent, sharply set off by denuded margins. The elytral intervals with sparser pubescence, so that they appear grey. Narrow; about four times as long as broad. Ten to eighteen mm. long but usually about sixteen.

Head subquadrate; eyes prominent, small, transverse, quite narrow and excavated near the antennæ and mandibles. Median impressed line deep, and conspicuous because of very narrow denuded areas bounding it. The rest of the head, including the antennal calluses, densely pubescent, with flattened hairs. Clypeus also densely pubescent, but with normal hairs. Labrum slightly emarginate, sparsely pubescent. *Antennæ* black. Male: about three times as long as an anterior tibia, reaching to the basal third of the elytra. First joint normal, rather slender, reaching two-thirds across the eye; second and following slender, slightly flattened and loosely articulated. Second joint a little shorter than the first; third to fifth subequal, about two-thirds longer than the second, shiny; sixth to eleventh subequal, short, altogether equal to the fourth and fifth together. Female: first joint reaching to the middle of the eye; second two-thirds the first; third to fifth about equal to the first, normal; sixth to last short, together equal to the second to fifth. *Pronotum* elongate-campanulate, two-thirds longer than broad. Median impressed line as on the head, bounded by a pair of feeble longitudinal ridges. There is often a pair of small denuded spots on the disc just behind the middle. *Legs* dark brown. Pubescence white, black on tips of tibiæ and

on tarsi. Outer spur of hind tibia broad, flattened; inner somewhat narrower, also flattened. Rest of spurs slender, spiniform.

Apparently this is not a very common species. The records are from comparatively few specimens. Wickham took it in some numbers at Alpine, Texas, however.

Type: Holotype (♀) in LeConte Collection, MCZ, No. 4992 (examined); type locality: "Frontera, Rio Grande" (New Mexico).

Additional records: in MCZ, USNM, Ohio State, and others.

New Mexico: Separ² (on *Salsola pestifera*), Deming². Texas: Alpine (4400-6000 ft.), Davis Mts. Arizona: Nogales, Willcox, Chiricahua Mts., Texas Pass-Dragoon Mts., Phoenix, Kayenta, Tucson.

Pleuropompha tricostata sp. nov.

Black, densely clothed with slightly flattened, pale olive-cinereous hairs. Elytra with three strong costæ, only one arising from the humerus. Costæ, raised margin and suture more densely pubescent than the intervals but not set off by denuded margins and the intervals are also densely pubescent. The pubescence is almost uniform over the body, a little more flattened on the head. A little broader than *costata*, and averaging smaller, twelve to fourteen mm. long.

Head subquadrate; eyes as in *costata* but slightly broader. Pubescence dense and covering the entire head except for the median impressed line, which is not further set off by denuded margins. Clypeus and labrum as in *costata*. Antennæ black. Male: two and one-half times as long as an anterior tibia, reaching to the basal fifth of the elytra. First joint reaching to the middle of the eye, rather slender. Second slender, two-thirds as long as the first; third half again as long as the second; fourth and fifth a little shorter. Third to fifth shiny, rather slender but increasing in thickness outward. Seventh to last short, equal, each being about three-fourths the sixth and together equal to second to sixth. Female: first and second joints essentially as in the male; third a little longer than the first; rest subequal, three-fourths the third and decreasing slightly in thickness. Pronotum campanuliform, one-third longer than broad. Median impressed line as on the head. Raised areas as in *costata* but without denuded spots. Legs entirely dark brown, rather densely pubescent. Outer spur of hind tibia broad, but

not as broad as in *costata*; inner almost spiniform but both flattened. Rest of spurs spiniform.

Not as common as *costata* and seems to occupy the same range. It has been universally confused with *costata* in collections.

- ✓ Holotype: ♂, Presidio, Texas, June 1-15, 1941, at light (USNM).
 ✓ Allotype: ♀, eutopotypical (USNM).
 ✓ Paratypes: 3 ♂ ♂, 4 ♀ ♀, eutopotypical (USNM).
 1 ♂, Dog Cañon, Brewster Co., Texas, Sept. 3, 1912 Rehn and Hebard (Phila. Acad.).
 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Brewster Co., Texas, D. J. & J. N. Knull (Ohio State).
 ✓ 1 ♂, Cloudcroft, Sacramento Mts., New Mexico, July 1, 1940, D. G. Hall (USNM).
 1 ♀, Roswell, New Mexico, Aug., 1902 (Fall Coll'n., MCZ).
 1 ♀, Texas Pass, Dragoon Mts., Arizona, July 19, 1917, W. M. Wheeler (MCZ).

cat no.
56742
10. specimens
returned
11x43

THE FEMALE OF *Neonympha maniola* NABOKOV
 (Lepid.-Satyridæ)

Since describing this species (1943, *Psyche*, 49:68), I have found three specimens of its female (two labelled "Paradise, Ariz.," one "So. Ariz.") in the collection of the United States National Museum. My reference (l.c. pp. 62, 69, 70) to Wright's figures has proved to be correct.

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